AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A two-stage method for characterizing a spatial arrangement among data points for each of a plurality of three-dimensional time series distributions comprising a sparse number of said data points, said method comprising the steps of:

creating a first virtual volume containing a first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points to be characterized;

subdividing said first virtual volume into a plurality *k* of three-dimensional volumes, each of said plurality *k* of three-dimensional volumes having the same shape and size;

providing a first stage characterization of said spatial arrangement of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points comprising the steps of[[;]]:

determining a statistically expected proportion Θ of said plurality *k* of three-dimensional volumes containing at least one of said data points for a

random distribution of said data points such that ~~the~~ ~~ler~~ $k * \Theta$ is a statistically expected number [[M]] of said plurality k of three-dimensional volumes which contain at least one of said data points if said first three-dimensional time series distribution is characterized as random;

counting a number m of said plurality k of three-dimensional volumes which actually contain at least one of said data points in said first three-dimensional time series distribution, wherein M is the symbolic alphabetical character assigned to be the parameter representing $k * \Theta$ in mathematical statements and m is a representation of M in a given spatial arrangement undergoing processing in accordance with the method;

statistically determining an upper random boundary m_2 greater than M and a lower random ~~barrier~~ boundary m_1 less than M such that if said number m is between said upper random ~~barrier~~ boundary and said lower random barrier then said first three-

dimensional time series distribution is ... characterized as random in structure during said first stage characterization;

providing a second stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points comprising the steps of[[;]]:

when Θ is less than a pre-selected value, then utilizing a Poisson distribution to determine a first mean of said data points;

when Θ is greater than said pre-selected value, then utilizing a binomial distribution to determine a second mean of said data points;

computing a probability *p* from said first mean or from said second mean depending on whether Θ is greater than or less than said pre-selected value;

determining a false alarm probability *α* based on a total number of said plurality *k* of three-

dimensional volumes for said first three-[illegible] dimensional time series distribution of said data points to be characterized;

comparing p with α to determine whether to characterize said sparse number of said data points as noise or signal during said second stage characterization; and

comparing said first stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points with said second stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points to determine presence of randomness in said first three-dimensional time series ~~distributions~~ distribution.

2. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, wherein if said first stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points indicates a random distribution and said second stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series

distribution of said data points indicates a signal, then ~~continuing~~ continue to process said data points.

3. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, wherein if said first stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points indicates a random distribution and said second stage characterization of said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points indicates a random distribution, then labeling said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points as random.

4. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, further comprising utilizing the method steps of claim 1 for characterizing each of said plurality of three-dimensional time series ~~distribution~~ distributions of said data points.

5. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, wherein said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points comprises less than about twenty-five (25) data points.

6. (currently amended) The <u>two-stage</u> method of claim 1, wherein said upper random boundary greater than M and said lower random barrier less than M are computed utilizing binomial probabilities.

7. (currently amended) The <u>two-stage</u> method of claim 1, further comprising obtaining each of said plurality of three-dimensional time series distributions comprising said sparse number of said data points from a sonar system.

8. (currently amended) The <u>two-stage</u> method of claim 1, further comprising obtaining each of said plurality of three-dimensional time series distributions comprising said sparse number of said data points from a radar system.

9. (currently amended) The <u>two-stage</u> method of claim 1, further comprising determining said false alarm probability α based on a total number of said plurality k of three-dimensional volumes for said first three-dimensional time series distribution of said data points to be characterized wherein:

$$\alpha = 0.01 \text{ if } k \geq 25, \text{ and}$$
$$\alpha = 0.05 \text{ if } k < 25.$$

10. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, wherein said step of comparing p with α to determine whether to characterize said sparse number of said data points as noise or signal during said first stage characterization is mathematically stated as:

$$\begin{array}{l} if\ \ p \geq \alpha \Rightarrow NOISE, and \\ if\ \ p < \alpha \Rightarrow SIGNAL. \end{array}$$

11. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, wherein said pre-selected value is equal to 0.10 such that if

$\Theta \leq 0.10$, then said Poisson distribution is utilized, and if

$\Theta > 0.10$, then said binomial distribution is utilized.

12. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 1, wherein a total number Y of said data points is given by

$Y = \sum_{k=0}^{K} kN_k$, where:

k (number of cells with points)	N_k (number of points in *k* cells)
0	N_0
1	N_1
2	N_2
3	N_3
⋮	⋮
K	N_K

13. (currently amended) The two-stage method of claim 12, wherein said step of computing said probability *p* from said first mean further comprises utilizing the following equation:

[[$p = P(|z_p| \le Z) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-|z_p|}^{+|z_p|} \exp(-.5x^2)dx$]]

$$p = P(|z_p| \le Z) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-|z_p|}^{+|z_p|} \exp(-.5x^2)dx$$

where [[$Z_p = \frac{Y - N\mu_0}{\sqrt{N\mu_0}}$]]

$$Z_p = \frac{Y - N\mu_0}{\sqrt{N\mu_0}}$$

where P refers to probability,

where Z is the theoretical Gaussian continuous probability distribution,

where X is the "dummy variable" of integration in the integrand,

where Y is said total number of data points,

where, N is a sample size of said data points for each of a plurality of three-dimensional time series distributions, and

[[$\mu_0 = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K} kN_k}{\sum_{k=0}^{K} N_k}$]] $\mu_0 = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K} kN_k}{\sum_{k=0}^{K} N_k}$ is said first mean.

14. (currently amended) [[A]] The two-stage method according to claim 13, wherein said step of computing said probability p from said second mean further comprises utilizing the following equation:

[[$p = P(|z_B| \le Z) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-|z_B|}^{+|z_B|} \exp(-.5x^2)dx$]]

$$p = P(|z_B| \le Z) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-|z_B|}^{+|z_B|} \exp(-.5x^2)dx$$

where [[$Z_B = \frac{m \pm c - k6}{\sqrt{k\theta(1-\theta)}}$]] $\underline{Z_B = \frac{m \pm c - k6}{\sqrt{k\theta(1-\theta)}}}$

where c is a correction factor.

15. (currently amended) The <u>two-stage method</u> of claim [[1]] <u>12</u>, wherein <u>said plurality</u> k <u>of three-dimensional volumes into which said first virtual volume is subdivided</u> is determined from the relation

[[$k = \begin{cases} k_I \text{ if } K_I > K_{II} \\ k_{II} \text{ if } K_I < K_{II} \\ \max(k_I, k_{II}) \text{ if } K_I = K_{II} \end{cases}$,]]

$$\underline{k = \begin{cases} k_I \text{ if } K_I > K_{II} \\ k_{II} \text{ if } K_I < K_{II} \\ \max(k_I, k_{II}) \text{ if } K_I = K_{II} \end{cases}}$$ <u>,</u> where

[[$k_I = \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta t}{\delta_I}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\delta_I}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Z}{\delta_I}\right)$,]]

$$\underline{k_I = \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta t}{\delta_I}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\delta_I}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Z}{\delta_I}\right)}$$ <u>,</u>

[[$k_{II} = \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta t}{\delta_{II}}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\delta_{II}}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Z}{\delta_{II}}\right)$,]]

$$\underline{k_{II} = \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta t}{\delta_{II}}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\delta_{II}}\right) * \text{int}\left(\frac{\Delta Z}{\delta_{II}}\right)}$$ <u>,</u>

[[$\delta_I = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}{k_0}}$,]]

$$\underline{\delta_I = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}{k_0}}}$$ <u>,</u>

[[$k_0 = \begin{cases} k_1 \text{ if } |N - k_1| \le |N - k_2| \\ k_2 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$,]]

$$\underline{k_0 = \begin{cases} k_1 \text{ if } |N - k_1| \le |N - k_2| \\ k_2 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}}$$ <u>,</u>

[[$k_1 = \left[\operatorname{int}\left(N^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right]^3$,]] $k_1 = \left[\operatorname{int}\left(N^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right]^3$,

[[$k_2 = \left[\operatorname{int}\left(N^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)+1\right]^3$,]] $k_2 = \left[\operatorname{int}\left(N^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)+1\right]^3$,

[[$\delta_{II} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}{N}}$,]] $\delta_{II} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}{N}}$,

[[$K_I = \frac{k_I}{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}\delta_I^3 \leq 1$,]] $K_I = \frac{k_I}{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}\delta_I^3 \leq 1$,

[[$K_{II} = \frac{k_{II}}{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}\delta_{II}^3 \leq 1$,]] $K_{II} = \frac{k_{II}}{\Delta t * \Delta Y * \Delta Z}\delta_{II}^3 \leq 1$,

N is the Maximum number of data points in the distribution,

Δt is time interval for collecting each of said plurality of three-dimensional time series distributions,

$\Delta Y = \max(Y) - \min(Y)$ where Y is a magnitude of a first measure of said data points between a maximum and minimum value, and a second measure referred to as Z with magnitude

$\Delta Z = \max(Z) - \min(Z)$ where Z is a magnitude of a second measure of said data points between a maximum and minimum value, and

int is the integer operator.

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